

THE BRITISH COLONIST.
Monday Morning, Nov. 4, 1867.
TO ADVERTISERS.
Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance on insertion.
TO AGENTS.
Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or the supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily and weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rates and no exception will be made in future to this rule.
NANAIMO AGENCY.
Mr. H. W. Alexander is no longer authorized to act as Agent of this paper at Nanaimo. Our business at this place will be conducted by Mr. S. D. L. V. who is alone empowered to receipt for subscriptions, &c.

The Question of Judicial Jurisdiction.

Whatever may be the popular opinion as to the propriety of Chief Justice Needham sitting as Commissioner in Bankruptcy to pass upon the case of Mr. Wallace, who is indebted to a company in which it is claimed that the Chief Justice will, under a certain contingency, have a remote interest, and would therefore stand in the relation of a creditor towards the bankrupt, it has little or nothing to do with the question whether the Judge of British Columbia has or has not jurisdiction over this Island? The one is a question of delicacy which the Chief Justice alone can decide. The other is a matter that intimately concerns the status of the Judiciary of the Colony and consequently affects the public interests vitally. Perhaps, under the circumstances, a review of the position of the Courts of the Island and the Mainland before and since the proclamation of Union may not be amiss here, and may tend, in some degree, to render clear to the public mind what now appears enveloped in a fog as dense as that of a London thoroughfare in November. Prior to Union, the Courts, like the Colonies, were distinct, the Judges in either Colony having exclusive jurisdiction. Mr. Begbie was Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia; Mr. Needham was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vancouver Island. The gentlemen constituted the highest judicial authority in their respective Colonies. The only appeal was to England. Subsequent to Union it was held by Governor Seymour that all the Civil Offices on Vancouver Island were "abolished" by the Act of Union, including the office of Chief Justice. Mr. Needham differed from the dictum of His Excellency, and the public was given to understand that the matter had been referred to the Home Government for final adjustment. Nearly a twelve-month has elapsed since the question was referred, and an unaccountable silence has been observed by the Executive with regard to the position, power and jurisdiction of both of the Courts. The mind of the legal fraternity has been agitated as to "which King" they owed allegiance; the public has been equally undecided before which Judge or Court they should look for justice. The Judiciary, in fact, was left in a "state of glorious uncertainty," from which, but for the raising of the question of jurisdiction before Mr. Needham, on Friday, it might never have emerged. The decision of the Chief Justice on this point seems clear and unassailable. His Lordship says in effect that when the legality of his Court was challenged he referred the matter to the Colonial Office, and that the answer promptly returned was that his Court was in no way affected by the Act of Union; that the Imperial Act creating the Court was still in existence; and that her Majesty's Government had not intended, in any respect, to interfere with the Court. Here, then, we have the opinion of the law officers of the Crown that, notwithstanding the extinction of the Colony of Vancouver Island as a Colony, the Supreme Court of Civil Justice still remains intact. It follows, therefore, that Mr. Needham is Chief Justice, not of the Colony of British Columbia but of that integral part of the Colony of British Columbia known as Vancouver Island. On the other hand, Mr. Begbie is Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, but as such, his powers are confined to the mainland, as before the proclamation of Union. Were the case otherwise—were he directed to hold Court on Vancouver Island under the commission which he now holds as Judge, he might do so, but only as the subordinate of Mr. Needham, who is Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vancouver Island. It is open, we opine, for the Governor to issue a commission raising Mr. Begbie to the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, but his Excellency cannot, as some suppose, abolish the Supreme Court of Vancouver Island, or interfere with the functions of its officers constituted by Imperial authority. Again, the position assumed by Chief Justice Needham in proceeding to Cariboo

and holding Court on William Creek, is brought forward as a precedent for the special appointment of Mr. Begbie to try the case now under discussion. Let us see how far the action of Mr. Needham constituted such a "precedent" as that which is now claimed. The hands of the judicial power were fettered at Cariboo—a deadlock prevailed in consequence of a decision of Judge Begbie that "there was no appeal upon matters of fact from the decision of the Gold Commissioner." The country was in danger of falling into a state of anarchy and confusion, and the strong, by the mere exercise of their strength, had begun to trample upon the weak. It was while the country was in the midst of this crisis that the Chief Justice, at the request of the Executive, accepted the temporary appointment of "a Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia," and having discharged the special duties thrust upon him he resigned the appointment and returned to his duties on the Island. In pursuing this course the Chief Justice says he was justified by "urgent public necessity." Admitting then, for the sake of argument, that the Governor, having the power, were to seize upon the fact of Mr. Needham going to Cariboo as a precedent, and were to appoint Mr. Begbie "a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vancouver Island," does the state of affairs here justify such a course? Does the "urgent public necessity" that called Mr. Needham to Cariboo exist to justify that appointment? We unhesitatingly reply, it does not. As to the exclusive jurisdiction of Mr. Needham over the Island, after that gentleman's statement of Friday, we entertain not a grain of doubt. Why the announcement was not made long since—why the Executive have kept the contents of that de-patch from the knowledge of the public—we are at loss to conceive. That the motive which prompted the burking of the de-patch and left a question of so much importance in a state of doubt and uncertainty, was a praiseworthy one, we cannot bring ourselves to believe. The status of the Courts might have been settled months since, and a great deal of annoyance and bad feeling prevented, had the Executive acted in a spirit of frankness and sincerity towards the Judges and the Bar.

Wages of the Working Classes in Great Britain and Ireland.

It appears, from Mr. Leone Levi's volume, as we learn through the *Guardian*, that, under this title, the working classes of the United Kingdom number in all about eleven millions, and that their collective annual earnings amount to something more than four hundred millions sterling—\$2,000,000,000. If we take men, women and children together, the average weekly earnings of each worker will be \$2 88, and the average weekly earnings of each family will be \$6 20 in England, \$2 66 for Scotland, and \$4 70 for Ireland. Labor is thus, as might have been expected, more highly remunerated, on the whole, in England than in other parts of the United Kingdom; but if we descend to particulars, this rule is not without important exceptions—the labor of children, for instance, being considerably cheaper in England than in Scotland. In England the farm laborer is scantily fed, at the cost of barely sixty cents a week; the Scotch laborer fares better, on sixty even cents; while in Ireland, when food is much cheaper, the peasant, for less than thirty-seven cents, obtains nearly twice as much carbon, and more than two and a half times as much nitrogen as the Englishman procures for three and a half cents more per week. The Englishman has apparently the stronger love for animal food, for out of the families included in a recent inquiry meat or bacon was consumed by 90 per cent. in England, by 84 in Wales, by 72 in Scotland, and by only 59 in Ireland.

THE EXPOSITION—SOMETHING LIKE A ROW.—An extraordinary scene was witnessed at the Exhibition on Friday, Aug. 23. At 8 o'clock in the morning the Imperial Commission made its appearance with a procession of carts and a few dozen crows, and without any warning carried off chairs and tables which the proprietors of the cafes and restaurants had placed outside their premises for the accommodation of the public since the opening of the Exhibition. Several violent ructions took place. Immediately after the seizure the English restaurant keepers stuck up outside a notice, which, not being to the taste of the Commission, was torn down by the police. They then closed their doors and stuck up another notice inside. This however was doomed to the same fate; the police broke open the doors and again tore down the objectionable placard. The result of all this was the majority of the cafes and restaurants shut up shop for the day, and the unfortunate public had to walk about thirsty and hungry. And now for the cause of this remarkable proceeding. The Commission, which are determined to make money anyhow, had given to M. Duval the right to place chairs round the building, notwithstanding that they had previously lent to these same restaurant and cafe keepers at an exorbitant sum the places they occupy. M. Duval complained that they had no right to place chairs outside their shops, the proprietors replied that they had paid for their space and ought to have it. A lawsuit was the consequence, and M. Duval gained the day. Such is one of the good results of the system of monopoly invented by M. Le Play.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES

Europe.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Mouster has issued a note explaining the intervention of France. He regards the expedition as justifiable, because Italy has failed to protect the Pope in his lawful and honored rights and asserts that the agency of France will proceed farther if possible. A conference of the great powers will be called to settle the Roman question.

The despatches from Rome before the destruction of the telegraph communication say that the insurgents there were actively engaged and an outbreak was regarded as imminent. The troops of Garibaldi are only six miles distant, organizing an attack. The party of action were firing Orsini shells in the streets, awaiting the arrival of Garibaldi. The French fleet had arrived at Civita Vecchia and the troops were being disembarked. It is reported that the Pope has informed Napoleon that if Victor Emmanuel enters Rome he will leave.

The Municipality of Paris to-day gives a grand banquet to the Emperors of France and Austria, and the Empress Eugenie at the Hotel d'Ville.

The Emperor of Austria returned thanks to the people of France for their noble hospitality, and invoked a close union between France and Austria. An enthusiastic popular demonstration greeted the party as they passed through the streets. The Emperor of Austria intends to visit the King of Prussia.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 30.—At a public dinner given to Disraeli yesterday, he alluded to the history of the Reform movement, and justified the course of the Government. He was loudly cheered.

Second De-patch.

Europe.

FLORENCE, Oct. 31.—It is officially announced that the Italian army is ordered to advance into the Papal territory. Garibaldi was in front of Rome on the 22d with his battalion of young and devoted volunteers. The last intelligence from the interior of Rome was dated Monday. The city was comparatively tranquil. The Imperial troops were all concentrated within the fortifications of Rome. The Garibaldians have possession of the railway to Civita Vecchia. The Italian army was advancing in the direction of Rome. The King's recent policy causes tremendous agitation in Italy. The party of action is greatly exasperated, and violent demonstrations of indignation are reported in the principal cities.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—*La Liberte* says the Emperor of Austria has assented to the proposed Conference of European powers for the settlement of the Roman question. The Pope has absolutely refused to be a party to it, England and Russia are reported to have declined the invitation to join the Conference. The evening journals say the Italian troops have crossed the frontier without the consent of France, which has brought about a crisis between the two countries dangerous to peace. It is said that should no general conference be held on the Roman question arrangements will be made for a joint occupation of Rome by the Catholic powers.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The death of Lady Catherine Long occurred suddenly yesterday morning at her residence, Landthorne-bath, near Farham Surrey, from the severe shock to the system occasioned by the tempestuous weather which prevailed between 1 and 2 o'clock. The effects of which were particularly felt in the western division of the county. Her ladyship had attended a croquet party at Aldershot on Monday afternoon, and retired to rest in apparent health, but being somewhat alarmed at the terrific peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning, she rang for her maid, who being dressed and in company with some of the other domestics in consequence of the terrible storm, was immediately in attendance. Her ladyship displayed much timidity, and sat for a time upon a couch in the bedroom. Two unusually loud thunderclaps followed in succession, and she was observed to start suddenly and drop her head. The maid, feeling alarmed, ran to another room for assistance, and on returning found her ladyship dead. Dr. Nichols, a surgeon residing in the neighborhood, was immediately called in, and pronounced life to be extinct, and Dr. Yates, of Godalming, who had for some years resided for her, gave it as his opinion that the immediate cause of death was disease of the heart, accelerated by the sudden shock produced by the thunder and lightning. Lady Catherine was the daughter of the second Earl of Oxford and the wife of Mr. H. Lawes Long, J. P., by whom she leaves a son and seven daughters. Unfortunately, Mr. Long and other members of the family are in Belgium, having left home a short time previously on a continental tour, and news of the melancholy event has been transmitted by telegraph. Her ladyship was 70 years of age.

The present Duke of Wellington is printing the whole of his father's papers, for safety, not for publication. The Duke puts everything into type, then strikes out such passages as affect living persons too closely, or such as it might be indiscreet to make public. Three copies only of the original impression are taken.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

PERRY DAVIS'

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

The Greatest Family Medicine of the age

Taken internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursery sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painter's colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery. APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures felons, boils and old sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swollen joints, ringworm and tetter, broken breasts, frost-bitten feet and chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. IT IS A SURE REMEDY FOR AGUE AND CHILLS AND FEVER.

WORDS OF COMFORT TO THE WEAK.—In addition to the ailments common to both sexes woman has special ailments of her own, which demand our sympathy, and should receive relief if possible. It is possible. In her peculiar trials she needs strengthening and sustaining, and the functional derangements to which she is subject can only be removed by a preparation combining the properties of a tonic and regulating medicine. Alone among remedies of this nature stands BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA. Wholly vegetable, perfectly innocuous, and especially adapted to delicate and over-susceptible organizations, it will be found invaluable in all the peculiar physical exigencies of the sex. Used at the same time with the Sarsaparilla, BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE PILLS will be found a powerful help in effecting a complete cure, carrying off from the system the vitiated and depraved humors set free by the Sarsaparilla, and thus enabling the organs to resume their healthy functions at the proper and natural seasons.

WHAT IS YOUR AILMENT?—A hundred varieties of disease may be traced to the stomach. For each and all of them, common sense suggests that the medicine which restores the organs to its full vigor, is the true remedy. If common sense demands what that remedy is, experience answers, BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. Cathartics are plenty, but nine-tenths of them given only temporary relief, and many are dangerous. It is better to let dyspepsia have its way, than to attempt its cure with mercury. The so-called remedy will destroy the patient more rapidly than the disease. Not so BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, which owe their efficacy solely to vegetable extracts. If the liver is wrong, they put it right; if the bowels are clogged with obstructions, they remove them; if the stomach is incapable of perfect digestion, they impart to it the required tone and vivacity. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the PILLS. 413

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Misdeeds—An accident will sometimes befall the most wary. A sprain, a burn, a cut, cannot always be prevented; but a remedy, and a good one, may be obtained by the application of this inestimable Ointment. It immediately cools the part, soothes the irritated nerves, prevents the blood flowing to the seat of injury thus fully guarding against inflammation and the formation of abscesses. For cure of internal ailments this Ointment surpasses every liniment, lotion, or embrocation. It restores soundness to the skin, and firmness to the muscle; it gives freedom of motion once more to stiffened sinews, contracted joints, and strained ligaments. For repairing damage done by external violence, no influence is equally rapid, no agency equally curative. 32

AN INVISIBLE ADVERTISEMENT.—More than words can say for it, MURRAY AND LAMMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, says for itself the moment a bottle is opened. It breathes its own recommendation, and circulates it through the room. You sprinkle it upon your handkerchief and carry with you an inexhaustible bouquet. If your skin is tender, what so soothing after shaving as this delicious toilet-water, diluted? Used in this way, it removes tan, freckles, and all superficial roughness, and in nervous headache and hysterics, its soothing odor acts like a charm. 523

THE BEST REMEDY FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, strengthening the Nerves, restoring the Lost Appetite, FRESH'S HAMBURG TEA.

It is the best preservative against almost any sickness, used timely. Composed of herbs only, it can be given safely to infants. Full directions in English, French, Spanish, and German, with every package. PRICE 1/6. For sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug stores and groceries.

EMIL FRESH, Wholesale Druggist, 110 Broadway, N. Y. City, U. S. A.

New Advertisements.

MUNICIPAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the time for the payment of the Municipal Rates is extended until the 7th instant, at 4 p.m. by order of the Mayor and Council.
WILLIAM LEIGH, Town Clerk.

VICTORIA BAKERY, FORT STREET.

R. H. WILSON BEGS TO INTERMEDIATE the public mind as to the position of the bakery, and solicits a share of the patronage of the customers of the late firm and the public generally.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

ENTERED INTO BETWEEN MR of the city of Victoria, V.I., and Mr. Weir, of Langness, W.T.:
Whereby the parties bind themselves to shoot at the distance of 100 yards, for the sum of \$200 (Two Hundred Dollars) a side; \$100 (One Hundred and Fifty Dollars) each to be put up a forfeit in the event of either party failing to come forward with the amount of stakes on the day appointed for the above match to take place.

NOTICE.

The ground to be selected by both parties the day before the match takes place in the vicinity of Victoria. The targets to be three feet square, and to measure from the centre; each shot to be measured by what is generally known as string measure.
The above match to be decided by both parties firing 15 (fifteen) shots each at midday; either party to have the privilege of using any open sighted rifle, but no artificial sights. All outstanding accounts must be paid on or before the 10th of November.

ROAD TAX, 1867.

VICTORIA ROAD COMMISSION

ASSESSMENT ROLLS OF ALL PERSONS liable to pay road tax, and to be made out by the Victoria Road Commission, will be open for inspection at the General Post Office, Government Street, on Friday, the 8th day of November next, at 1 o'clock p.m.
All persons objecting will have the opportunity of appealing, as per notice at last Assessment Rolls.

Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Co., (Limited).

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL meeting of the Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held, at the Company's Office, corner of Broad and Front streets, Victoria, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of November next, at 1 o'clock p.m.

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS AGAINST THE TRUSTEES must be forwarded to F. Weissenburger, Esq., (Government Agent, Victoria), on or before the 15th day of DECEMBER NEXT, when the final dividend will be declared and the accounts closed. Any claims received after that date cannot afterwards be recognised.
ROBERT BURNABY, DAVID LENEVE, R. W. LEITCH, Trustees of Oppenheimer & Co's Estate.
British Columbia, Examiner, and Cariboo Sentinel copy for one month.

New Advertisements
To Visitors from California, Oregon, the Sound, &c.
AT VICTORIA HOUSE,
CORNER OF FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS,
VICTORIA, V.I.,
Will always be found a Large and Choice Assortment of
Dress Goods, Mantles, Millinery, Flowers, Laces, &c
At very Moderate Prices, and of the Latest Styles, the Goods being imported from Europe by Express Monthly.
The usual Assortment of Staple Goods, such as:
White & Printed Calicos, Flannels, Linens, Blankets, Ticking, &c., &c.,
Also on Hand in Great Variety.
Wm. DENNY, Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
MESSRS FELL & CO.
Beg to inform their friends and the public in general that they have taken the Store lately occupied by Messrs WILSON & MURRAY, into which they have removed.
They take this opportunity of thanking their old customers for their liberal support, and to solicit that of those who have dealt with Messrs WILSON & MURRAY, assuring them that every effort will be made (by keeping an assortment of all the choicest articles that can be obtained) to rival the best Groceries on the Pacific coast, and to prove themselves worthy of patronage.
All Goods, whether for the Royal Navy, at Esquimalt, or any part of the City or Suburbs, will be promptly delivered FREE OF COST.
An abundant supply of
FRESH EGGS AND BUTTER
received every week from the outlying districts.

FELL & COMPANY,
Tea, Coffee and Spice Merchants and General Grocers,
FORT STREET.

MURRAY'S BAKERY.
N. MURRAY,
"THE BAKER"
OF THE LATE FIRM OF WILSON & MURRAY, HAS LEASED THE BRICK Building (ROYAL CHURCH), FORT STREET, which he will shortly open as a bakery. In the mean time he will carry on the business in his temporary establishment, Johnson street, and continue to supply the same kind of bread the late firm was so celebrated for.
N.B.—CUSTOMERS SUPPLIED FROM THE CART AS USUAL.

Eureka Music Hall,
GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.
WHERE DO YOU GO FOR AN EVENING'S AMUSEMENT? "STAND NOT UPON the order of going but go at once" to the Eureka Music Hall, government street. The public are most respectfully informed that the above place of amusement is now open for visitors in a style far superior to anything hitherto presented to their notice, and nothing shall be left undone to ensure those who may patronize the house a pleasant evening's enjoyment.
Madame Annie Quarles and Miss Marshall, the accomplished Vocalists and Pianists, will appear every Evening.
New Talent from San Francisco!
Miss Laura Wolf, Miss Maggie Williams, Miss Marian Williams, Miss M. Baker.
MR CHAS. SMITH, Violinist and Ballad Singer.....MR N. REED, Pianist.
Wines, Spirits, Ales, &c., of the very best description, dispensed at the Bar. Open every evening at Eight o'clock. ADMIS-ION FREE

Municipal.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons liable to the Municipal Poll, 1867, who shall not have paid the first second and third Quarters' Rate or Rates on or before the 31st instant,
WILL NOT BE ENTITLED TO VOTE at the ensuing Municipal Election for Mayor and Councillors, in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council 1st April, 1867.
By order of the Mayor and Council.
W. LEIGH, Town Clerk.

Municipal Notice.
Notice is hereby given that the **NOMINATION OF MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS** to serve during the ensuing year will take place on **FRIDAY, the EIGHTH day of NOVEMBER proximo,** in front of the Police Barracks, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the Poll, if any, will take place on the day following at the undermentioned places:
For the Mayor and Two Councillors for the Yates Street Ward, in front of the Police Barracks.
For Two Councillors for the James' Bay Ward, at Mr Frederick W. Green's Office, Broughton street.
For Two Councillors for the Johnson Street Ward, at the premises adjoining Mr G. Promis' Grocery Store, north side of Johnson street.
The Poll will be kept open from 8 o'clock, A.M., to 4 o'clock, P.M.
By order of the Mayor and Council, W. LEIGH, Town Clerk.
WANTED
A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS Housemaid.
Apply to Mrs Pearce, Cadboro Bay Road; or to Mr Porro, Land Office.
SOME MORE.
THE NEXT MONTHLY SOIREE
OF THE
Sing Verein Germania!
Will take place on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 6.
Tickets to be had from members of the Society, n1

Insurance.

Northern Assurance Co
FOR
FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE.
—
ESTABLISHED 1836.
—
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT;
CAPITAL, \$10,000,000,
Fully subscribed by upwards of 700 Shareholders, whose
personal liability is UNLIMITED.
—
INVESTED FUNDS, \$3,000,000.
—
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
This Company grant Insurances against Fire on every
description of property.
—
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Institution accepts proposals at the rates of premium applicable to Europe, which on examination will be found more advantageous than those charged by other Offices serving Agents in this country. It unites all the advantages of a Mutual association with the security of a Proprietary Company. The Participation Branch is conducted by the Proprietors of the Company for a charge of 10 per cent. on the premiums, without any other deduction whatever. Thus it is assured every the profit without the liability of the Mutual System.
The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the next investigation, prospective bonus of nearly 1½ per cent. is allotted.

JANION, GREEN & RHODES,
cc18 3m AGENTS.

ROYAL INSURANCE

COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL.....TEN MILLION DOLLARS

RESERVE TO MEET LOSSES
FIVE MILLION DOLLARS!

CHARLES TURNER, Esq., M. P. CHAIRMAN, PERCY M.
DOVE, Manager.

THIS COMPANY HAS NOW THE LARGEST
Income for Fire and Life Premiums of any company
in the world.

The undersigned, Agents for Vancouver Island and
British Columbia, return their particular thanks to the
public for their patronage of the Royal since the opening
of their establishment, and also to the Victoria Fire Companies for
their valuable services.

The Fire Branch

Of this agency in 1864, was nearly double that of 1863--
the risks in Vancouver alone amounted to \$1,100,000.

The business of the

Life Branch.

Has also largely increased since the Directors reduced th
rate to the English standard.

SPROAT & CO.

Store street.

Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia

Phoenix Fire Assurance
COMPANY.
LOMBARD STREET and CHARING CROSS,
LONDON.
Established 1783.

For Insuring every kind of Property
in all parts of the World from

THE PROMPTITUDE AND LIBERALITY WITH WHICH
its engagements are always met by this Company are
well known, and the importance of its relations with the
public may be estimated from the fact that since its es-
tablishment, it has paid more than Eight Millions Sterling
in discharge of claims for Losses by Fire.

The security offered to the public by the Phoenix Office
is unlimited, comprising in addition to the large invested
capital of the Company the whole fortunes of numerous
proprietors, composed of some of the most opulent
merchants and others in the United Kingdom. An-
nual and short time Insurances are effected upon all kinds
of property in Vancouver Island and Britia Columbia
on the most favorable terms.

Rates and Particulars of Insurance may be had on ap-
plication to

ROBERT BEAVEN,
Acting Agent,
Government Street,
ec31

The British and Foreign
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.
Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling
DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL AND LONDON:
THOMAS CHILTON, Chairman,
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 OFFICES, MANCHESTER BUILDINGS.
 LONDON OFFICES, 25 CORNHILL.

Marine Insurances effected to all parts of the World.
 When required Losses may be made payable at San
 Francisco, Hongkong, Shanghai, Melbourne, Sydney, &c.
 &c.

JANION, GREEN & RHODES,
 Agents.

Marine Insurance.

THE UNION INSURANCE COMPANY
 of San Francisco.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY, CAPITAL
Stock, \$750,000.

Forinsuring Merchandise, Treasure, Commissions, Profits
 &c. For information, rates of Premium, &c.,
 Apply to **LOWE BROTHERS,**
 Agents, Wharf street

INSURANCE AGENCY.
MARINE—Pacific Insurance Company, San Francisco.
FIRE—Imperial Insurance Company, London.
LIFE—City of Glasgow Assurance Company, Glasgow.

For Rates or Premium, apply to
J. ROBERTSON STEWART,
Agent,
Wharf street, Victoria, B. C., 1867.

COKE

FOR SALE AT THE
GAS WORKS,
AT
50 Cents per Barrel.

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